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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

Mr. WEBSTER'S PITTSBURG ADDRESS.

When Mr. WEBSTER visited Pittsburg in July last, a Public dinner was tendered to him; but in consequence of his wishes the idea of a formal dinner was abandoned. As there was, however, a general desire for some collective expression of public esteem, it was decided to invite him to meet the citizens at a spacious grove at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th. Refreshments of a plain kind were spread around, under the charge of the committee; but the tables could serve only as a *nucleus* to the multitude. The Mayor of the city called the company to order and addressed them in a neat speech highly complimentary of the guest. When he concluded, Mr Webster responded in the following Address

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:

I rise, fellow-citizens, with unaffected sensibility, to give you my thanks for the hospitable manner in which you have been kind enough to receive me on this my first visit to Pittsburg, and to make all due acknowledgements to your worthy Mayor, for the sentiments which he has now seen fit to express.

Although, gentlemen, it has been my great fortune to become personally acquainted with very few of you, I feel, at this moment, that we are not strangers. We are fellow-countrymen, fellow-citizens, bound together by the closest interest, of sympathy, duty and love. I may add, by bonds of nature, we are bound together, by our great political interests. I am addressing Americans, whom has a true American heart in his bosom. I address you, then, gentlemen, with the same fervent good wishes for your happiness—the same brotherly affection—and the same tokens of regard and esteem as if, instead of being upon the borders of the Ohio, I stood by Connecticut or the Merrimac. As citizens, countrymen, and neighbors, I give you my hearty good wishes; and thank you, over and over again, for your abundant hospitality.

Gentlemen, the Mayor has been pleased to advert, in terms beyond all expectation or merit of my own, to my services in defence of the glorious Constitution under which we live, and which makes you and me all that we are and all that we desire to be. He has done much more than justice to my efforts; but he has not overstated the importance of that occasion, in which those efforts were made.

Gentlemen, it is but a few short months, since dark and portentous clouds *did* hang over our heavens, and *did* shut out, as it were, the sun in his glory. A new and perilous crisis was upon us. Dangers novel in their character, and fearful in their aspect menaced both the peace of the country and the integrity of the Constitution. For forty years our Government had gone on, I need hardly say how prosperously and gloriously, meeting, it is true, with occasional dissatisfaction, and, in one or two instances, with ill-concerted resistance to law. Through all those trials it had successfully passed. But now a time had come, when the authority of law was opposed by authority of law when, the power of the General Government was resisted by the arms of State Government, and when organized military force, under all the sanctions of State Conventions, and State laws, was ready to resist the collection of the public revenues, and hurl defiance at the statutes of Congress.

Gentlemen, this was an alarming moment. In common with all good citizens, I felt it to be such. A general anxiety pervaded the breasts of all, who were at home, partaking in the prosperity, honor and happiness which the country had enjoyed. And how was it abroad? Why gentlemen, every intelligent friend of human liberty throughout the world, *looked*, with amazement, at the spectacle which we exhibited in a day of unparalleled prosperity, after a half century's most happy experience of the blessings of our Union—when we had already become the *wonder* of all the *liberal* part of the world, and the envy of illiberal, —when the Constitution had so amply falsified the predictions of its enemies, and more than fulfilled all the hopes of its friends —in a time of peace, with an overflowing treasury, when both the population and the improvement of the country had outrun the most sanguine anticipations,—it was at this moment, that we showed ourselves to the whole civilized world, as being apparently on the eve of disunion and anarchy—at the very point of dissolving, once and forever, that Union, which had made us so prosperous and so great. It was at that moment, that those appeard among us, who seemed ready to break up the National Constitution, and to scatter the twenty-four States into twenty-four unconnected communities.

Gentlemen, the President of the United States, was, as it seemed to me, at this eventful crisis, true to his duty. He comprehended and understood the case, and met it, as it was proper to meet it. While I am as willing as others to admit, that the President has on other occasions, rendered important services to the country, and especially on that occasion which has given him so much renown, I yet think the ability & decision which he resisted the disorganizing doctrines of Nullification, create a claim, than which he has none higher, to the gratitude of the country, and the respect of posterity. The issuing of the Proclamation of the 10th December, inspired me, I confess, with new hopes for the duration of the Republic. I regarded it [as] not [only] triotic, able, and imperious particular clause the condition of the Proclamation, but be understood as the leading doctrines, of the [Con]stitution. They constitute the sole ground on which dismemberment can be resisted. Nothing else in my opinion, can hold us together. When they shall be generally rejected and abandoned, that Union will be at the mercy of the temporary majority of any one of the States.

I speak, gentlemen, on this subject without reserve. I have not intended, heretofore, and elsewhere, and not now intend here, to stir my commendation of the conduct of the President, in regard to the Proclamation and the subsequent measures. I have differed with the President, as all know any thing of so humble an individual as myself, on many questions of great general interest & importance. I differ with him in respect to the Constitutional power of Internal Improvements; I differ with him in respect the recharting of the Bank and I [differ] from the grounds and reasons, on which he refused his assent to the Bill passed by Congress for that purpose; I differ with him, also, probably, in the degree of protection which ought to be afforded to our Agriculture and Manufactures, and in the manner in which it may be proper to dispose of the public lands. But all these differences afforded, in my judgment, not the slightest reason for opposing him, in a measure of paramount importance, and at a moment of great public exigency. I sought to take counsel of nothing but patriotism, to feel no impulse but that of duty, and to yield not a lame and hesitating, but a vigorous and cordial support to measures, which, in my conscience, I believed essential to the preservation of the Constitution. It is true, doubtless, that if myself and others, had surrendered ourselves to a spirit of opposition, we might have embarrassed, and probably, defeated the measures of the Administration. But, in so doing, we should, in my opinion, have been false to our country. It gives me the highest satisfaction to know, that, in regard to this subject, the general voice of the country approves my conduct.

I ought to add gentlemen, that in whatever I may have done, or attempted, in this respect, I only share a common merit: A vast majority of both Houses of Congress cordially concured in the measures. Your own great State was seen in her just position, on that occasion, and your immediate Representatives were found among the most zealous and efficient friends of the Union.

Gentlemen, I hope that the result of that experiment may prove salutary, in its consequences, to our government, and to the interests of the community. I hope that the signal and decisive manifestation of public opinion, which has for the time, at least, put down the despotism, of Nullification, may produce permanent good effects. I know full well that popular topics may be urged against the Proclamation. I know it may be said, in regard to the whole laws of the last session, that if such laws are to be maintained, Congress may pass what laws they please, and enforce them. But may it be said, on the other side, that if a State may nullify one law, she may nullify any other law also; and, therefore that the *principle* strikes at the whole power of Congress? And when it is said, that if the power of State interposition be denied, Congress may pass and enforce what laws it pleases, it is meant to be contended, or insisted, that the Constitution has placed Congress under the guardianship and control of the State Legislatures? Those who argue against the power of Congress, from the possibility of its abuse, entirely forget, that if the State interposition be allowed, that power may be abused also; but, what is more material, they forget the will of the People, as they have plainly expressed in the Constitution; they forget that the People *have chosen* to give Congress a power of legislation, independent of State control; they forgetthe that the confederation has ceased, and that a *Constitution*—a *Government*—has taken its place; they forget this Government is a popular Covernment, that members of Congress are but agents and servants of the People, chosen for short periods, periodically removable by the People, as much subservient, as much dependent, as willingly obedient, as any other agents and servants. This dependence of their agents and is the security that they will not act wrong. This is the security which the People themselves have chosen to rely on, in addition to the guards contained in the Constitution itself.

I am quite aware, gentlemen, that it is easy for those who oppose measures deemed necessary for the execution of the laws, to raise the cry of *consolidation*. It is easy to make charges, and to bring general names. Full Proclamation, or, indeed, any I am opposed, or, indeed, any ever gave my support, tends, to consolidation. It is easy to call gree, to consolidation.

By consolidation is understood all such imputations. power not constitutionally disclaim the character Proclamation assorted no repeating this general asserted the right, in the be obliged to any one into effect, in the form of law, or the late law of exercised for 40 years. Is pleasure to which I ing at new powers, by Congress, in the slightest degree I wish to preserve the Constitution, without addition, and without or tittle. For the same reason grasp at powers not given, nor abandon powers which placed me in a public station not to alter the Constitution. The power of change, they can to themselves. *They* can they can change the they see fit. *They* can make another, or make mains unaltered by the is our power of attorney our credentials, and we its injunctions, and maintain the best of our abilities. seek to preserve to the Constitution powers with which the While no encroachment

[stood], a grasping at conferred. But the ew power. It only [Gover]nment, to carry , power which it had uld oppose any grasp- ss, as the most zealous, titution as it is, with- imination by one jot you that I would not would not surrender . Those who have , placed me there, but to administer it. People have retained ter, they can modify, stitution entirely, if it under foot, and er; but while it re- y of the People, it letter of credit— w it, and obey powers, to for one, I

[the States], while is equally clear that render, either in fact or form, any power or principle which the Constitution does actually contain.

And what is the ground for this cry of consolidation; I maintain that the measures recommended by the President, and adopted by Congress, were measures of self-defence. Is it consolidation to execute laws? Is it consolidation to resist the force that is threatening to upturn our Government? Is it consolidation to protect officers in the discharge of their duty, from courts and juries previously sworn to decide against them?

Gentlemen, I take occasion to remark, that, after much reflection upon the subject, and after all that has been said about the encroachment of our General Government upon the rights of the States, I know of no one power, exercised by the General Government, which was not admitted by the immediate friends and foes of the Constitution to have been conferred upon it by the People when that instrument was adopted. I know of no one power, now claimed or exercised, which every body did not agree, in 1789, was conferred on the General Government. On the contrary, there are several powers, and those, too, among the most important for the interests of the People, which were then universally allowed to be conferred by the Constitution of the United States, but which are now ingeniously doubted, or clamorously denied.

Gentlemen, upon this point I shall detain you with no further remarks. It does however, give me the most sincere pleasure to say, that in a long visit through the State west of you, & in the great State north of you, as well as in a tour of some days duration in the respectable State to which you belong, I find but one sentiment in regard to the conduct of the Government upon this subject. I know that those who have seen fit to entrust to me, in part, their interests in Congress, approve of the measures recommended by the President. We see that he has taken occasion, during the recess of Congress, to visit that part of the country; and we know how he has been received. No where have hands been extended with more sincerity of friendship; and for one, gentlemen, I take occasion to say, that, having heard of his return to the seat of Government with health rather debilitated, it is among my most earnest prayers that Providence may spare his life, and that he may go through with his administration, and come out with as much success and glory as any of his predecessors.

Your worthy Chief Magistrate has been kind enough, gentlemen, to express sentiments favorable to myself, as a friend of Domestic Industry. How much of national power and opulence, how much of individual comfort and respectability, that phrase implies! And with what force does it strike us, as we are here, at the confluence of the two rivers whose united currents constitutes the Ohio, and in the midst of one of the most flourishing cities in the Union. Many thousand miles of inland navigation, running through a new and rapidly improving country, stretch away below us. Internal communications complete or in progress, connect the city with the Atlantic and the Lakes; A hundred steam engines are in daily operations, and Nature has supplied the fuel which feeds their increasing flames on the spot itself, in exhaustless abundance. Standing here, gentlemen, in the midst of such a population, and with such a scene around us, how great is the import of these words, "Domestic Industry!"

Next to the preservation of the Government itself, there can hardly be a more vital question to such a community as this, than that which regards their own employments, and the preservation of that, policy, which the Government has adopted and cherished, for the encouragement and protection of those employments. This is not, in a society like this, a matter which affects the interest of a particular class, but one which affects the interest of all classes. It runs through the whole chain of human occupation and employment, and touching the means of living and the comfort of all.

Gentlemen, those of you who may have turned your attention to the subject know, that, in the quarter of the country with which I am more immediately connected, the People were not early or eagar to urge the Government to carry the protecting policy to the height which it has reached. Candor obliges me to remind you, that, when the Act of 1824 was passed, neither he who now addresses you, nor those with whom he usually acted on such subjects, were ready or willing to take the step which that act proposed. They doubted its *expediency*. It passed, however, by the great and overwhelming influence of the central States, New-York-Pennsylvania, and Ohio. New-England acquiesced in it. She conformed to it, as the settled policy of the country, and gave to her capital and her labor a corresponding direction. She has now become vitally interested in the preservation of the system. Her prosperity is identified, not perhaps with any particular *degree* of protection but with the preservation of the principle, and she is not likely to consent to yield the principle, under any circumstances whatever. And who would dare to yield it? *Who*, standing here and looking round on this community and its interests, would be bold enough to to touch the spring, which moves so much industry, and produce so much happiness? Who would shut up the mouths of these vast Coal Pits? Who stay the cargo of manufactured goods, now floating down a river, one of the noblest in the world, and stretching through territories, almost boundless in extent, and unequalled in fertility? Who would quench the flames of so many steam engines, or stay the operation of so much well-employed labor? Gentlemen, I cannot conceive how any subversion of that policy, which has hitherto been pursued, can take place, without great public embarrassment, and and great private distress.

I have said, that I am in favor of protecting American manual labor: and after the best reflection that such protection is just and proper; and that to leave American labor to sustain a competition with that of the over-peopled countries of Europe, would lead to a state of things, to which the people could never submit. This is the great reason, why I am for maintaining what has been established. I see at home, I see here, I see wherever I go, that the stimulus, which has excited the existing activity, and is producing the existing prosperity of the country, is nothing else than the stimulus, held out to labor, by compensating prices. I think this effect is visable every where, from Penobscot to New-Orleans and manifest in the condition and circumstances of the great body of the people; for nine-tenths of the whole people belong to the laborious, industrious, and productive class; and on these classes the stimulus acts. We perceive that the price of labor is high, and we know that the means of living are low; and these two truths speak volumes in favor of the general prosperity of the country. I am aware, as has been said already, that this high price of labor results partly from the favorable condition of the country. Labor was high, comparatively speaking, before the Act of 1824 passed; but that fact affords no reason, in my judgement, for endangering its security and sacrificing its hopes, by overthrowing what has since been established for its protection.

Let us look, gentlemen, to the condition of other countries, and enquire a little into the cause which, in some of them, produce poverty and distress, the lementations of which reach our own shores. I see around me many whom I know to be emigrants from other countries.—Why are they here? Why is the native of Ireland among us? Why has he abandoned scenes as dear to him as these hills and these rivers are to you? Is there any other cause than this, that the burden of taxation on the one hand, and the low reward of labor on the other, left him without the means of a comfortable subsistence, or the power of providing for those who were dependent upon him? Was it not on this account that he left his own land, and sought an asylum in a country of free laws, of comparative exemption from taxation, of boundless extent, and in which the means of livng are cheap, and the prices of labor just and adequate? And do not these remarks apply, with more or less accuracy, to every other part of Europe? Is it not true that sobriety, and industry, and good character, can do more for a man here, than in any part of the world? And is not this truth, which is so obvious that none can deny it, founded in this plain reason, that labor, in this country, earns a better reward than any where else, and so gains more comfort, more individual independence, and more elevation of character? Whatever else may benefit society, whatever else may assist capital, whatever else may favor sharp sighted commercial enterprise, professional skill, or extraordinary individual sagacity or good fortune, be assured, gentlemen, that nothing advance the mass of society, in prosperity and happiness, nothing can uphold the substantial interest, and steadily improve the general condition and character of the whole but this one thing, *compensating rewards to labor*. The fortunate situation of our country tends strongly, of itself, to produce this result: the Government has adopted the policy of co-operating with this natural tendency of things: it has encouraged and fostered labor and industry by a system of discriminating duties; and the result of these combined causes may be seen in the present circumstanes of the country.

Gentlemen, there are important considerations of another kind, connected with this subject, Our Government is popular; popular in its foundation, and popular in its existence. The actual character of the Government can never be better than the general, moral and intellectual character of the community. It would be the wildest of human imaginations, to expect a poor, vicious, and ignorant people, to maintain a good popular Government. Education and knowledge, which, as is obvious, can be generally attained by the people, only where there adequate rewards to labor and industry, and some share in the public interest, some stake in the community, would seem indispensably necessary, in those who have the power of appointing all public agents, passing all laws, even of making and unmaking Constitutions at their pleasure. Hence the truth of the trite maxim, that knowledge and virtue are the only foundation of Republics; but, it is to be added, and to be always remembered, that there never was, and never can be, any intelligent and virtuous people, who at the same time are a poor and idle people, badly employed, and badly paid. Who would be safe, in any community, where political power is in the hands of the many, and property in the hands of the few? Indeed, such an unnatural state of things could nowhere long exist?

It certainly appears to me, gentlemen, to be quite evident, at this time, and in the present condition of the world, that it is necessary to protect the industry of this country against the pauper labor of England, and other parts of Europe. An American citizen, who has children to maintain, and children to *educate*, has an unequal chance against the pauper of England, whose children are not to be educated, and are probably already on the parish; and who, himself is half fed and clothed by his own labor, and half from the poor-rates, and very badly fed and clothed after all. As I have already said, the condition of our country, of itself, without the aid of Government, does much to favor American manual labor; and it is a question of policy and justice, at all times, what and how much Government will do in aid of natural advantages. In regard to some branches of industry, the natural advantages are less considerable than in regard to others, and those, therefore, more imperiously demand the regard of Government. Such are the occupations, generally speaking, of the numerous classes of citizens, the workers in leather, such too, under most circumstances, are employments connected with [agri]culture. Our own experience has [shown] that the Atlantic coast, such as the people had felt during the sharpest crisis of war itself. Ship-owners, Ship-builders, merchants and artisans, all were destitute of employment, and some of them destitute of bread. British ships came freely, and British goods came plentifully; while to American ships, and American products, there was neither protection on the one side, nor the equivalent of reciprocal free trade on the other. The cheaper labors of England supplies the inhabitants of the Atlantic shores with every thing. Ready made clothes, among the rest, from the crown of the head to the soles of the feet, were for sale in every city. All these things came free from any general system of imposts. Some of the States attempted to establish their own partial systems, but they failed. Voluntary associations was resorted to, but they failed also. A memorable instance of this mode of attempting protection, occurred in Boston. The ship owners seeing the British came and went freely, while their own ships were rottening at the warves, raised a committee to address the people, recommending to them, in the strongest manner, not to buy or use any articles imported in British ships. The chairman of this committee was no less a distinguished character than the immortal John Hancock. The committee performed its duty powerfully and eloquently. It set forth strong and persuasive reasons why the people should not buy or use British goods, imported in British ships. The ship-owners and merchants having thus proceeded, the mechanics of Boston took up the subject also. They answered the merchants' committee. They agreed with them, cordially, that British goods, imported in British vessels, ought not to be bought or consumed; but then they took the liberty of going on a step further, and resolving *that goods ought not to be bought or consumed at all* (Great applause.) "For," said they, "Mr. Hancock what difference does it make to us whether hats, shoes, boots, shirts, handkerchiefs, tin ware, brass ware, cutlery, and every other article, come in British ships, or come in your ships; since, in whatever ships they come, they take away our means of living?"

Gentlemen, it is an historical truth, manifested in a thousand ways by the public proceedings, and public meetings of the times, that the necessity of a uniform impost system, which, while it should provide revenue to pay the public debt, and foster the commerce of the country, should also encourage and sustain domestic manufactures, was the leading cause in producing the present national Constitution. No class of persons was more zealous for the new Constitution, that handicraftsmen, artizans, and manufacturers. There were then, it is true, no large manufacturing establishments. There were no manufactories in the interior, for there were no inhabitants. Here was fort Pitt—it had a place on the map—but here were no people, or only a very few. But in the cities and towns on the Atlantic, full importance, indeed, the absolute necessity of a new form of Government, and a general system of imposts.

It so happened, gentlemen, that, at that time; much was thought to depend on Massachusetts, several States had already agreed to the Constitution; if her Convention adopted it, it was likely to go into operation. This gave to the proceedings of that Convention an intense interest, and the country looked with trembling anxiety,

for the result. That result was, for a long time, doubtful. The Convention was known to be nearly equally divided, and down to the very day and hour of the final vote, no one could predict, with any certainty, which side would preponderate. It was under these circumstances, gentlemen, and at this crisis, that the tradesmee of the town of Boston, in January, 1788, assembled at the Green Dragon, the place where the Whigs of the Revolution, in its ancient stages had been accustomed to assemble They resolved that in their opinion, if the Constitution should be adopted, *"trade and navigation 'would revive and increase, and employ and 'subsistance to many of their townsmen who were 'then suffering for the want of the necessaries 'of life."* And that on the other hand should it be rejected, "the small remains of commerce yet left would be anihilated, the various trades and handicrafts dependent thereon decay, the poor be increased, and many worthy and skilful mechanics compelled to seek employ and subsistence in strange lands." These resolutions were carried to the Boston Delegates in the Convention, and presented to the hand of Samuel Adams. That great and distinguished friend of American liberty, it was feared, might have doubts about the new constitution. Naturally cautious, and sagacious, it was apprehended he might fear the practicability, or the safety, of a General Government. He received the resolutions from the hands of Paul Revere, a brass founder by occupation, a man of sense & character, and of high public spirit, whom the mechanics of Boston ought never to forget "How many mechanics" said Mr. Adams, "were at the Green Dragon, when these resolutions were passed?" "More, sir" was the reply "than the Green Dragon could hold." "and where were the rest Mr. Revere?" "In the streets sir." "And how many were in the streets?" More sir than there are stars in the sky." This is an instance, only among many, to prove what is indisputably true, that the tradesmen and mechanics of the Country did look to the new Constitution for encouragement and protection, in their respective occupations. Under these circumstances, it is not to be expected that they will abandon the principle, in its application to the commercial and shipping interests They believe the power is in the Constitution —and doubtless they mean so far as it depends upon them to keep it there. Desirous of no extravagant measure of protection, desirous of oppressing or burdening nobody, seeking nothing as a substitute for honest industry and hard work—as a part of the American family, having the same interests as other parts, they will continue their attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and to all the great and leading interests of the country.

[illegible]gentlemen, your worthy Mayor has alluded [illegible] of the General Governments Ha[illegible] of the power of the General Gov[illegible]s objects comprised in that [illegible] I have felt great pleas[illegible] the extent of my ability, [illegible]government aid. It has [illegible]at, in the progress of hu[illegible]man virtue, (for I have [illegible]aking progress,) the ob[illegible]ould so long have been [illegible]external affairs, and to [illegible]eral laws, without con[illegible]y be done by Govern[illegible] without it,for the improvement of the condition of the people. There are many objects, of great value to man which cannot be attained by unconnectd individuals, but must be attained, if attaineed at all by association. For many of them, Government seems the most natural and the most efficient association. Voluntary association has done much, but it cannot do all. To the great honor and advantage of your own State, she has been forward in applying the agency of Government to great objects of internal utility. But even States cannot do every thing. There are some things which belong to all the States; and, if done at all, must be done by all the States At the conclusion of the late war, it appeared to me that the time had come for the Government to turn its attention inward; to survey the condition of the country, and particularly the vast Western country; to take a comprehensive view of the whole, and to adopt a liberal system of Internal Improvements. There are objects not naturally within the sphere of any one State, which yet seemed of great importance, as calculated to unite the different parts of the country, to open a better and shorter way between the producer and consumer, to be also of the highest advantage to Government itself, in any exigency. It is true, gentlemen, that the local theatre for such improvement is not mainly in the East. The East is old, pretty fully peopled and small. The west is new, vast, and thinly peopled. Our rivers can be measured—yours cannot. We are bounded—you are boundless. The West was, therefore, most deeply interested in this system, though certainly not alone interested, even in such works as had a western locality. To clear her rivers was to clear them for the commerce of the whole country; to construct harbors, and clear entrances to existing harbors, whether on the Gulf of Mexico or on the Lakes, was for the advantage of that whole commerce And if this were not so, he is but a poor public man, whose patriotism is governed by the cardinal points; who is for or against a proposed measure, according to its indication by compass, or as it may happen to tend farther from, or come nearer to, his own immediate connexions. And look at the West—look at these rivers—look at the lakes—look especially at Lake Erie, and see what a moderate expenditure has done for the safety of human life, and the preservation of property in the navigation of that lake; and done, let me add, in the face of a fixed and ardent opposition.

I rejoice sincerely gentlemen, in the general progress of Internal Improvement; and in the completion of so many objects near you, and connected with your prosperity. Your own canal and rail-road unite you with the Atlantic. Near you, is the Ohio Canal; which does so much credit to a younger State, and with which your city will doubtless one day have a direct connexion. On the South and East approaches the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road, a great and spirited enterprise, which I always thought entitled to the aid of Government, and a branch of which, it may be hoped, will yet reach the head of the Ohio.

[illegible]gentlemen, that for what I ha[illegible], in the cause of Internal Improvement, I claim no particular merit, having only acted with others, and discharged conscientiously and [illegible] what I regarded as my duty to the whole country.

Gentlemen, the Mayor has spoken of the importance and necessity of education. And can any one doubt, that to man, as a social and an immortal being, as interested in the world that is, and vastly more concerned for that which is to be, education, that is to say, the culture of the mind and the heart, is an object of infinite importance! So far as we can discern the designs of Providence, the formation of the mind and character, by instruction in knowledge, and instruction in righteousness, is a main end of human being. Among the new impulses which society has received, none is more gratifying than the awakened attention to public education. That object begins to exhibit itself to the minds of men, in its just magnitude, and to possess its due share of regard. It is but in a limited degree, and indirectly only, that the powers of the General Government have been exercised, in the promotion of this object So far as these powers extend, I have concurred in their exercise, with great pleasure. The western States, from their recency of settlement, from the great proportion of their population which are children, and from other circumstances, which must, in all new countries, more or less, curtail individual means; have appeared to me to have peculiar claims to regard; and in all cases, where I have thought the power clear, I have most heartily concurred in measures designed for their benefit, in this respect. And amidst all our efforts for education, literary, moral, or religious, be it always remembered, that we leave opinion and conscience free And Heaven grant, that it may be the glory of the United States, to have established two great truths, of the highest importance to the whole human race; first, that an enlightened community *is* capable of self-government; and second, that the toleration of all sects does *not* necessarily produce indifference to religion.

But I have already detained you too long. My friends, fellow citizens, and countrymen, I take a respectful leave of you. The time I have passed on this side the Alleghany, has been a succession of happy days. I have seen much to instruct, and much to delight me. I return you again and again, my unfeigned thanks for the frankness and hospitality, with which you have made me welcome; and wherever I may go, or wherever I may be, I pray you to believe I shall not lose the recollection of your kindness.

The independent newspapers of New York denounce the measure of the removal in terms which we have scarcely ever before seen applied to any act of the Chief Magistrate of the Union; and we learn, from the most intelligent private sources, that the reasons assigned by the Executive for the ill-advised step, have utterly failed to satisfy those who regard the good of the community as paramount to political schemes, or the advancement of political men. To use the strong language of one of our correspondents, "the reasons of the manifesto have damned the measure here instead of justifying it." It is seen that these "reasons," proceeding, as is generally believed, from Mr. Kendall's pen, are the mere reiteration of the financial absurdities, misapprehensions of fact, and even of the 'loathed calumnies' which have filled the columns of his press in Washington for the last six months. The manifesto has, therefore, disappointed the friends of the President, and disgusted his opponents. It is, in fact, unworthy of serious refutation, and deserves to be treated, as it is treated by the leading papers where it has been received, only in general terms of contempt and scorn.

Nat Int.

Foreign.—By a late arrival at Boston, Liverpool dates of the 2d of september were received, with the following intelligence from the Western (Exeter) Times:

"*Latest News from Portugal.*—Two expresses arrived in this city to-day (23d) from the scene of war, by which we learn that Bourmont with the Miguelite forces, had arrived within four leagues of Lisbon, where he was met by Villa Flor, the Pedroite General, with nearly the whole of his forces A very severe battle took place, which terminated in favor of the liberal cause, but not without severe loss on each side, as the Miguelites are stated to have lost 6000, and the Pedroites 4000. There are two accounts, one claiming the victory for Pedro, and the other for Miguel."

A very destructive Fire occured at Baltimore last week. The whole of Messrs. Howland's and Woollens Pinery and Sawing Mill together with a large stock of flooring and other pine, cedar, &c. are consumed—and of the wooden tenements four or five in number, contiguous thereto, were also burnt or pulled down. The loss is probably —30,000. A team of three horses is also said to have been burnt in the enclosure. The buildings stood in front of the Medical College, extending from Green to Paca streets.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW YORK

From the Lynchburg Virginian.

William Lloyd Garrison has returned from England, and has commenced his work of *agitation* in his country. Having slandered his countrymen abroad, he has the impudence again to show his brazen front in our streets, and to look honorable men in the face. He has "method in his madness,"

however, as h[illegible]
crusading pro[illegible]
geographical [illegible]
be exhibited [illegible]
If he be reall[illegible]
in relation to S[illegible]
ry the war int[illegible]
tent himself [illegible]avery, he should "car-
tilities at a di[illegible] Africa," and not con-
the evil. W[illegible]h waging his petty hos-
the *South?* I[illegible]nce from the scene of
fate of other i[illegible] does he not come to
hung up as a [illegible] afraid of meeting the
be the fact, he[illegible]ndiaries, and of being
tion. No m[illegible]t for buzzards? If this
ment of an ass[illegible]should quit his occupa-
as not the sm[illegible] is fit for the employ-
necessary to [illegible]ssin and incendiary, who
consequences [illegible]all modicum of courage
may almost, h[illegible]nable him to hazard the
se him, that, [illegible] of his avocation. We
mac, his life [illegible]owever, venture to prom-
is more, that [illegible]f he will cross the Poto-
his friend Ta[illegible]ll be spared—and what
nestic manufa[illegible]e will be sent back to
the necessity o[illegible]pan, with a suit of do-
bills for the re[illegible]ture, which will obviate
suit of tar of t[illegible]merchants' and tailors'
plentifully spr[illegible]mainder of his days—a
feathers.—No[illegible]most approved brands,
than we are t[illegible]ukled with the choicest
ments of this c[illegible]one can be more opposed
fanatic brandis[illegible]the infliction of punish-
mongst us, we[illegible]; but when the
for his disease.[illegible]ing torch a-

How to get [illegible]nto Practice.—[illegible]r cure
number of the[illegible] *Churivari*, a Paris[illegible], a striking illustration
journal, contai[illegible]e late eminent Dr. Por-
ed portrait of t[illegible] a brief reference to the
tal, and makes[illegible]he first attained celebri-
mode by which[illegible]d, we understand, by
ty, as recounte[illegible]pears, that one of the
himself.—It ap[illegible]ents resorted to for that
principal exped[illegible]tor was, to hire a cer-
object by the D[illegible]quipages, cabriolets, fi-
tain number of [illegible]h arrived in constant
acres, &c. whi[illegible]e door of his residence
succession at th[illegible]day. Another branch
throughout the[illegible]ion consisted in his m
of the mystifica[illegible] repair to his house after
ploying men to[illegible]o knock with such haste
midnight, and t[illegible]udness, as to alarm the
violence, and l[illegible]hat point attained, the
neighbours. T[illegible] himself at the window
doctor appeared[illegible]ause of the disturbance,
to demand the [illegible] below would suddenly
when the age[illegible]t is the Prince A. the
reply.—[illegible] the Marquis of C., or
Dutchess [illegible]D. who requires your
the Counte[illegible]dance." So constant
immediate at[illegible]was this system found
and so annoy[illegible]

in the neigh[illegible]hood, that the doctor
was not allowe[illegible] to retain lodging in
the same house [illegible]or more than six months
but contemptibl[illegible]e as was the trial, it an-
swered the end [illegible] of its contriver, for Doc-
tor Portal became ultimately Physician
to Louis XVIII. and to Charles X. and
their courts respectively.

The Boston Gazette of the 1st inst. in noticing the above article, remarks: —"The above reminds us of a circumstance which occurred in one of the towns a short distance from this city, some eight or ten years since. A very deserving, quiet young fellow, went into the town with the intention of establishing himself in the practice of medicine. The old physicians showed him no favour. He was there six months, and as he had but two calls, one of which was to pull a tooth, he became discouraged, and threatened to go to the West. His friends advised with him, and decided that he must pursue a more *bustling* course; that he must at once assume an air of business. They lent him a sum of money, with which he purchased a horse, and being extensively acquainted in the town, he made from twenty to thirty friendly calls daily, driving from house to house as though old Nick himself was after him. In two or three weeks business began to come in upon him; and he has now a practice which enables him to support a family in a very genteel manner.

A Miracle.—About the beginning of last week, a deaf and dumb printer presented himself at our office, asking charity by writing and by signs We asked him if he would work. He signified his assent most readily and willingly, and accordingly took his station at the case For several days he worked very faithfully, with all the imperturbable gravity of an Eastern Brahmin, keeping pencil and paper by his side for the purpose of writing down the very few wants and wishes, which he deemed it necessary to communicate.—Indeed, he seldom wrote any thing but "money" and "copy," and his rigid features seemed to have never relaxed into a smile, or gathered into a frown. On Saturday last, one of his co-operators jogged him with his elbow, and by signs drew his attention to some matter which he had in his hand. Johnny was completely taken by surprise, and to the astonishment of every one in the office, cried out in a most audible and distinct tone, "*Oh! yes that's fat.*"

One simultaneous roar from foreman, jours, devil, pressmen and all, succeeded but Johnny not in the least discorted, turned round to his case, and began to pick up type with the same inflexible gravity as before, as if it was no concern of his. Ever since this miraculous restoration to speech, he has had the free use of his tongue and on being jeered about it, his laconic reply was, "I couldn't hear and where was the use of talking."

Easton Centinel.

Many anecdotes were detailed, respecting the great fire at Pera, which illustrated the total want of self-possession, which is but too frequently exhibited in seasons of sudden and general calamity. A poor widow who had buried her husband and children a few weeks previous, was observed to be busily engaged in throwing all her furniture into a deep well. When the flames finally drove her from the house, she was seen with an only child in one arm, and a large bundle in the other. To the horror of the spectators, she deliberately threw the child into the well, and ran off hurriedly with the bundle.—*Sketches of Turkey, by an American.*

In a conflagration, where 10 000 houses were destroyed, and 80.000 persons were turned into the streets, there must necessarily have been much suffering, but we did not learn that more than 25 lives were lost. The Turk contains all his property by a fire. His wardrobe consists in a few amber beads, and a large chest (2¾lb.) or two of tobacco, as an oke of the same quantity of coffee. If perhaps this, his loss is nothing, except the rest of the house, always paid in advance. The fire luckily occurred in the day time, and during a warm and pleasant season. The sultan immediately caused 100.000 piasters to be distributed, and issued a firman, in which he enjoined upon his subjects to receive into their houses, and to treat with kindness, all the sufferers by the fire, whether Greek, French, Armenian, or Jew.

Ibid.

Pompeii.—The supposed discovery of the old port of Pompeii turns out to be an error. What were mistaken for the masts of ships are ascertained to be the remains of cypress-trees, covered by the eruption of volcanic materials [illegible] They seem to have grown in great abundance upon the coast. Thus we are disappointed of the longed-for pleasure of seeing Roman ships *in statu* rescued from oblivion.

A Terrific Sea Monster.—A boat belonging to Mr. Carr, brought on shore at Scalord, a few days ago, a fish of an extraordinary kind. Its fins resembled the arms and hands (with finger nails) of human being, and it had two protuberances or sort of pockets on each breast, which were filled with small fish. When taken from the net, it followed the fishermen round the boat, and in order to get rid of "so ugly a customer," they procured weapons and despatched it forthwith.

Brighton Gaz.

This beats the Sea Serpent, all to pieces, as they say down East.

This strange mannered monster, that "walks erect and looks to Heaven," must surely be a descendant of Shakespear's Caliban, or of the non-descript sailor mentioned by Aboulfoaris, in the Eastern tale. He might, if taken alive and properly conciliated, have made a capital mate of a Nantucket smack cruising after the Sea Serpent.

N Y. Amer.

New Orleans, Sept. 23.—The violence of the wind and the copious outpourings of the heavens on Saturday night last, undoubtedly wrought a highly salutary change in the atmosphere, and we may reasonably indulge the expectation that the number of new cases will henceforward gradually decrease, as well as assume a still milder character. It is at least to be hoped so. The measure of our suffering is full, and it would seem there could be no more wrath contained in the vial which has impended over our devoted city for the last twelve months.

The two Choleras and two Yellow Fevers, with which we have been visted, from the best sources within our reach, have carried off ten thousand, or about one fifth of our permanent population, with that time.

Bulletin.

"*The last link is broken.*"—We have tried as hard as ever a poor fellow did to be a good Jackson man; and when the proclamation came out, we thought we were safe enough.—There we fondly imagined we had the old General by too firm a hold ever to be loosened. And how faithfully we have supported him ever since, every body knows!! We have battled against the nullifiers—fired away at Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McDuffie—and hurraed for the Proclamation. It is true, we every now and then, from a bad habit we had got into and some old fashioned principles we could not shake off, spoke evil of the Kitchen Cabinet—derided "the great republican party"—contended for the supremacy of the laws—opposed arbitrary power, &c. &c.; all of which we knew was not approaching within a hundred leagues of Jacksonism:—but then, as soon as we grew faint hearted, we would turn to the Proclamation, and there it stood—a beacon for our guide—shedding its cheering rays over the waste of politics, and shining in the night of false doctrines and opinions.

"Memory would rekindle the fire
That blazed on the breast of the billow
But not to change the figure, at the hazard of running into *bathos*, "some of them are fellers." Downing would say, have [illegible]ly mo[illegible] unmanfully "doused that glim," and left us entirely in the dark. The Globe at the instigation of our old friend Richmond Enquirer, [illegible]proclamation [illegible] authority, [illegible]gists—and the Jacksonians of "Virginia [illegible] Now this is too bad. We believe [illegible]design to shake us off And while [illegible]hid hold with all our strength to [illegible]ughs in our face, and hold the [illegible]ere all wrong—he says, [illegible]han what he said—he presid[illegible]er make a proclamation that is [illegible]nd in truth, that only [illegible]nd that is no [illegible]rent. We [illegible]t let us.

Gaz.

From the [illegible]lphia [illegible]

Touching [illegible]orps [illegible]Spencer.

suppose that [illegible]up [illegible]—We did not ing the box [illegible]ition of touch- to ascertain [illegible]murdered person, lievers in [illegible]rer, had it been ever, in the [illegible]. We find how- executed [illegible]etter who will be murder [illegible] at Easton, for the sage of evi[illegible] the following pas-

Julianna [illegible] sworn. If my throat was [illegible], I could tell before God Almig[illegible] at the deceased led when [illegible]etter the murderer touched he[illegible] swore this before Justice, ap[illegible] she bled co[illegible]

I was sent for to dress her and lay her out. He touched her twice. He made no hesitation in doing it. I also swore before the Justice, that it was observed by other people in the house. This was towards evening, when the doctor and jury, (coroners) were gone."

There is no coroboration of this singular story; and however positive the lady may be, we are constrained to believe that she was misled by an excited and morbid imagination. Nevertheless evidence so positive and direct, of such a phenomenon, is somewhat singular in these days.

From the Detroit Journal, Sept.

Chicago treaty.—We learn by a person who left chicago, on Thursday morning the 19th, that a council had been held with the Indians the Monday previous in which they had expressed a disinclination to cede their lands, until they had an oportunity to examine those to which it was proposed they should emigrate —They had however promised to give a more decisive answer on Wednesday, the 18th, but did not do it either because they had not sufficiently made up their minds, or because too much whiskey had been circulated amongst them. There had been a drunken broil among them, in which some were wounded, and one or two killed. The general impression seemed to be that a treaty was somewhat improbable. But all of course, was mere conjecture. The concourse of indians was very great, that of the whites, far greater. The place was crowded by the latter to excess.

P. S. Doctor Temple has just arrived in town from Chicago, which he left on Saturday the 21st. He states that the Indians have made arrangements to treat, and that no doubt the objects of the commision will be fulfilled. The health of the place he says is uncommonly good.

The exhibition of woollen goods at the Philadelphia Franklin Institute appears to have been uncommonly full this year Cloths of the finest material and texture, and of every variety of fashionable colors, from 7 or 8 different factories in almost as many States, we are told by the Philadelphia paper were much admired. A lot of blankets of the most exquisite fineness, lightness and close texture, manufactured from the raw wool since the 1st ult. were sent from Buffalo. The cassimeres, and sattinets